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MORTON'S DEATH

THE FOUNDER OF ARBOR DAY JOINS THE MAJORITY.

PASSES AWAY AT SON'S HOME

Illness Dates Back Several Months and Decline Unchecked from First—Death Is Due to Cerebral Thrombosis—Stroke of Apoplexy Hastened End.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Hon. J. Sterling Morton, former secretary of agriculture, died at 4:30 yesterday afternoon at Lake Forest, at the home of his son, Mark Morton. For several weeks Mr. Morton had been gradually failing. The interment will be at Nebraska City. A special train bearing the remains of Mr. Morton and members of his family and friends will leave Lake Forest at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon for Nebraska City.

Death was due to cerebral thrombosis. Mr. Morton began ailing several months ago and in hopes that a change of climate would restore his health he went to the City of Mexico, accompanied by his son, Paul Morton, vice president of the Santa Fe road. Mr. Morton continued to grow worse in the southern country and six weeks ago he returned to his old home in Nebraska. He then returned to Chicago, where it was believed he would have better medical attention.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., April 28.—Word was received here that Hon. J. Sterling Morton, ex-secretary of agriculture, had died at the home of his third son, Mark, in Lake Forest, Ill., yesterday, after an illness of several months. Last Tuesday was his seventieth birthday and the usual celebration was omitted here out of respect to Mr. Morton's condition.

Mr. Morton came to Nebraska in 1854 and settled with his wife on the farm that has been his home ever since and which, by the force of the man, has become known throughout the country. The first Arbor day was celebrated at this home by the family long before it became a world holiday. The conception of Arbor day was one of the flashes of genius which Mr. Morton has always attributed to his wife. It was to her also that Arbor Lodge owes its name, but to Mr. Morton belongs the fame that has been shed from its hospitable doors. On this farm four sons, Joy, Paul, Mark and Carl were born and grew up to carry the name of Morton out into the world. Joy Morton is now one of the powerful figures in Chicago finance. Paul Morton is vice president of the Santa Fe railroad and Mark is at the head of several of the great Morton industries. Carl, the youngest and best beloved, is dead, having passed away at Waukegan, Ill., a year ago last January.

Ever since his coming to Nebraska J. Sterling Morton has been a mighty factor in the development of the state. A man of powerful physique and more powerful mentally, he has brought his whole strength to bear on the problem of converting the trackless plain into a garden of plenty. How well he has wrought can be seen by a glance at the highly cultivated acres at Arbor Lodge. How thoroughly he is loved can be seen tonight in the sorrowful faces of the men and women who walk quietly through the streets.

Plans of Week in Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The plans of the senate for the week do not extend beyond the continuation of the debate on the Philippine government bill and the consideration of minor matters when there is no one prepared to speak on the Philippine bill. There is no prospect thus far for speeches in support of that measure, and consequently all the talk bids fair to continue to be on the negative side of the question. Up to the present time the speeches all have been made by minority members of the Philippine committee, but it is stated that other democratic senators have promised to lift their voices in opposition to the bill.

Report of Bank of Spain.

MADRID, April 28.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended Saturday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase 190,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 3,016,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease 535,000 pesetas.

Mute is Killed by a Train.

VALPARAISO, Neb., April 28.—J. M. Edwards, a respected citizen of this place, was instantly killed by a train. Edwards was a deaf mute and did not hear the approaching cars.

WRIGHT PRAISES CHAFFEE.

Taft's Assistant Says General Is Loyal Supporter of Civil Rule.

MANILA, April 28.—At a farewell banquet here to the officers of the Ninth infantry Acting Civil Governor Luke E. Wright paid a glowing tribute to the military forces. He said the army, under circumstances of surprising difficulty, had paved the way for the work of the civil authorities, and that only a few cases of friction between the two branches of government had occurred. He said that General Chaffee, whose opinion might at times have differed from those of the civil authorities, had been a most loyal supporter of civil rule.

Replying to Civil Governor Wright, General Chaffee said that the officers of the army knew that their duty to the country demanded their utmost efforts to sustain the civil authorities and to suppress the rebellion.

VARIETY PROGRAM IN HOUSE.

Miscellaneous Subjects Will Come Up for Consideration.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—There is a miscellaneous program ahead for the house this week. Today the special rule for consideration of the omnibus public building bill will be brought in and passed and the remainder of the day will be devoted to District of Columbia business.

Wednesday the consideration of the agricultural bill will be considered and after it is disposed of the District of Columbia appropriation bill will be taken up and probably passed before the end of the week. With its passage only two appropriation bills will remain to be acted on by the house—the naval and general deficiency bills. Seldom have the appropriation bills been so well advanced at a long session of congress as they are this year.

GRANT TAKES SAMAR LEADER.

American Commander Returns with Insurgent Chieftain.

MANILA, April 28.—General Frederick D. Grant's expedition in the gunboats Basea and Basco, several steam launches and native lighters, has ascended the Gandara river, in the island of Samar, and has brought the insurgent leader Gueverra and his entire command down the coast. The command consists of Rafael Sebastian, Abaki and thirty-eight other officers, 189 men and 161 rifles.

Three hundred insurgents, with 131 rifles, are expected to arrive at Catbalogan, Samar, to surrender formally to the American authorities. Three thousand bolomen, part of them armed with rifles, surrendered Friday at Sulat, also in Samar.

Suggests Retaliation.

LONDON, April 28.—The Daily Express, which declares that every considerable steamship line except the Beaver line, has no joined in an agreement to raise saloon fares for transportation across the Atlantic, publishes an interview this evening with Sir Charles Tupper, former Canadian high commissioner in London, in which he advocates, in the event of the control of the Canadian Pacific railroad passing to the Morgan interests, that retaliatory measures be taken by taxing American imports and that special legislation be adopted to prevent injury to Canadian interests.

Kruger May Visit America.

THE HAGUE, April 28.—The report published in Paris that President Steyn of the Orange Free State is coming to Europe to consult with Mr. Kruger is entirely without foundation. On the other hand, it is true that the Boer agents in America are renewing their entreaties that Mr. Kruger visit the United States next June. He probably will comply with these requests if sufficient pressure is exercised.

Conaty Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Bishop James Conaty, rector of the Catholic University of America, emphatically denies a published report that he contemplates resigning the rectorship of the university. He says there are no dissensions at the university and that he has no intention of resigning. He also authorizes the statement that there is no foundation for the reports concerning the financial condition of the university.

The arbitration commission of congress has decided against Rosa Gelbrunk, whose husband claimed \$22,000 damages from Salvador on account of property destroyed there during the revolution of 1898.

THE TWO OFFERS

CANAL PROPOSITIONS WEIGHED BY CABINET OFFICIALS.

OUTLINES MUCH THE SAME

President Roosevelt is Anxious that a Decision Be Reached in the Matter at This Session of Congress—Miscellaneous Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The cabinet held a short session today, during which the relative propositions of the Colombian and Nicaraguan governments in connection with the proposed canal were discussed.

The president is exceedingly anxious that, whatever determination congress may come to as to the relative merits of the two routes, in any event some decision may be reached at this session.

A comparison of the outlines of the agreements or treaties made the State department with Colombia in relation to the Panama canal and with Nicaragua and Costa Rica as to the Nicaragua canal shows a general resemblance in the scope of the arrangements, but important differences in detail.

One point of resemblance is the amount of money to be paid down at once by the United States government to the country making the concessions. In each case this is \$7,000,000. If the Panama route is chosen Colombia gets all of this money. If the choice falls on the Nicaragua route Nicaragua will receive \$6,000,000 and Costa Rica \$1,000,000.

The delay that occurred in consummating the arrangements was owing to the difficulty in reaching a basis of agreement between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and this is generally fixed upon as about 6 to 1 in favor of Nicaragua.

No provision is made in the Colombian protocol for the payment of any annual rent—that matter will be left to future adjustment, though of course it is expected that some rent will be charged. The agreements as to the Nicaragua canal, however, specifically state the rent to be paid, which is \$30,000 per annum, of which Nicaragua will get about \$25,000 and Costa Rica \$5,000.

While this rent is merely nominal, it serves a useful purpose in the estimate of the isthmian republics, namely, to continually assert the nominal sovereignty of Nicaragua and Costa Rica over the territory through which the canal is cut.

The original proposition was to pay a lump sum representing the capitalization of this rent for 100 years, but the republic prefer to have the money paid in recognition of their sovereignty, and in consideration of the allowance of their wish in this matter they have gone to the length of making the lease to the United States perpetual as against the 100-year renewal release of the Colombian agreement. Neither of the ministers—Nicaraguan or Costa Rican—has yet received the full powers from their governments necessary to the perfection of the treaties.

The question of the fiscal agency in the Philippines was also discussed by the cabinet, but no conclusion was reached and it was stated that none can be until the attorney general sends his opinion on the power of the Guaranty Trust company to keep its agency.

Plans for Governor Taft.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Governor Taft will leave here at noon tomorrow for New York. He will return to Washington to confer further with the president and Secretary Root respecting Philippine affairs preliminary to his return to Manila. He will go to Manila by way of New York and the Mediterranean, stopping en route at Rome to confer with the authorities of the vatican regarding the disposition of the friar lands.

Amos J. Cummings a Sick Man.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—It was learned from a reliable source late last night that Congressman Amos J. Cummings of New York is critically ill from pneumonia.

Officers Are Not Guilty.

MANILA, April 26.—Major Waller and Lieutenant Day of the marine corps, who were tried by court-martial here on the charge of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial, have been acquitted.

FAVORS THE IRRIGATION BILL.

Hot Winds from Arid Region Menace to Bordering States.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—William H. Chadwick, chairman of the transportation committee of the Board of Trade of Chicago, has written a letter to Representative Newlands of Nevada, the author of the pending irrigation bill, presenting new reasons why this measure should be passed.

Mr. Chadwick holds that the states lying east and north of the arid lands suffer enormous loss as a result of the burning heat coming from the arid quarters. He says:

"In behalf of many interests which will suggest themselves to you from my official position I ask to call your attention to an argument in favor of the bill now in the house. The districts which compose the 'arid lands,' by reason of the intense, dry heat there produced, through the eastward movement of all atmospheric conditions across the continent, are and always have been a menace to all that great agricultural country lying to the east and northeast of the section in question, notably Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, Indian and Ohio. The tremendous losses experienced within the past twelve months by farmers, the live stock interests, the merchant and common carriers are fresh in our minds. A veritable calamity.

The great loss entailed through the partial failure of the corn crop and enforced substitution, on a large scale, of other grain to supply the deficiency thereby caused with wheat, rye, oats, etc., resulted in the curtailment of exports to such an extent as to be not only extraordinary, but in some instances, as with corn, sensational.

The effects in the eastern or consuming states are notable and scarcely any part of the union has been unaffected by the conditions produced by the scorching blight which, originating only in the arid region, blasted the crops over a large and important part of the country.

We who are directly affected by such misfortunes desire to earnestly second the endeavor to remove the constant menace to prosperity in such a wide scope of territory and ask for legislation to that end.

Think Confession Untrue.

WELLINGTON, Kan., April 25.—It is believed to be the intention of John Cummings, who has acknowledged the accidental killing three years ago of Anna Dishman, his 13-year-old servant, to take the chances of going to the penitentiary in order to shield some member of his family. After he was placed under bond here today for his trial next month, Cummings' attorney made the statement that his client had told him a story about the girl's death that would free him before any jury, the most remarkable tale in connection with a murder that he had ever heard, but that Cummings had sworn him to secrecy, and that he would stand trial.

Nominated by President.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Indian inspector, John E. Edwards, Montana; Indian agent, S. G. Reynolds, Crow agency, Montana.

Registers of land offices: Joseph P. Batten, at Dardenelle, Ark.; John I. Worthington, Harrison, Ark.; Andrew W. Swaney, KallsPELL, Mont.; Samuel Gordon, Miles City, Mont.

Receivers of public moneys: Edward A. Shicker, at Camden, Ark.; John G. Chitwood, Dardenelle, Ark.; Charles M. Greene, Harrison, Ark.; John E. Lewis, KallsPELL, Mont.; James M. Rhodes, Miles City, Mont.; John E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.

Child Commits Suicide.

KANSAS CITY, April 25.—Frances Rigby, aged 12 years, daughter of R. M. Rigby, president of the Rigby Printing company in this city, was found in a dying condition on the street near her home today and later died at the city hospital from the effects of swallowing carbolic acid. No motive can be advanced for the child's suicide except that she feared a punishment because of a trifling offense at school.

Declines the Bishopric.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church of the Holy Apostles here, who was elected bishop of the missionary district of Salina, Kan., says he will not accept.

OLEO COMES BACK

NOT LIKELY TO BE MUCH CHANGED IN THE HOUSE.

POWER TO AMEND IS LIMITED

Opponents Who Seek to Alter Amendments Tacked on by Upper House Lose on Every Proposition—Miscellaneous Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The house yesterday began consideration of the senate amendments to the oleomargarine bill. A special rule for this purpose was adopted by a vote of 152 to 79. By the ruling of the chair the question of further amendment of the senate propositions was confined within very narrow limits. Slow progress was made. The opponents of the measure, who sought to modify the senate amendments in various particulars, were outvoted on every proposition submitted.

Bills were passed to donate the spars of Don Juan de Austria and Almirante Oquendo to the state of Alabama; to appropriate \$20,000 of the funds of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for the relief of destitute members of those tribes; to provide for trade statistics between the United States and its outlying possessions; to grant certain lands to the city of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, from the committee on rules, then presented the special continuing order agreed to by the committee some time ago to provide for the consideration of the senate amendments to the oleomargarine bill.

Mr. Cowherd of Missouri vigorously opposed the adoption of the rule. Last week, he said, the house considered a bill for the relief of the Cubans. The program was to be tears and sympathy for the poor of Cuba and sneers and taxes for the poor of America.

As an indication of what would happen when this bill went into effect Mr. Cowherd said that immediately after the passage of the oleomargarine bill by the senate the price of butter went up 4 cents in New York and 3 cents in Chicago.

Mr. Dalzell, replying to Mr. Cowherd, said the merits of the bill were not now under consideration. The order was simply designed to give the house a chance to pass upon its merits. The rule was adopted, 152 to 79.

When the consideration of the amendments was considered the chair ruled that the text of the bill agreed to by both the house and senate was not open to amendment. The ruling, made by Mr. Olmsted of Pennsylvania, who was in the chair, prevented the offering of many amendments which the minority members of the agricultural committee desired to offer. Mr. Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the agricultural committee, finally succeeded in offering an amendment changing the section providing that oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, which is taxable at one-fourth of a cent per pound, so as to provide that "colored butter shall not be construed as coloration." The amendment was lost by a vote of 81 to 81.

VERDICT FOR THE MASSES.

Supreme Court Grants Mandamus Against Omaha City Council.

OMAHA, April 24.—At 5 o'clock yesterday the supreme court of Nebraska handed down an opinion granting the writ of mandamus asked for by members of the Omaha Real Estate exchange to require the city council to reconvene as a board of equalization and reassess the street railway, the gas, water, electric light and telephone companies.

In this opinion the recommendation of the referee was not concurred in. The opinion covers every point and is a clean victory for the Real Estate exchange. The court announces that the section of the statute which permits the subtraction of indebtedness from the actual value of a corporation's property in order to obtain what is assessable is unconstitutional, null and void. It is also laid down that the board of equalization is not prohibited from acting because the actual cash value has not been used as a basis for assessment, but, the court says, the board must take the percentage of the actual cash value used as a basis by the assessor and see to it that property falling below that figure is brought up to it. A rule is also laid down for determining the value of the intangible property of the corporations.

FIVE HUNDRED ARE KILLED.

Great Loss of Life is Caused by the Earthquake in Guatemala.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Late dispatches from Guatemala are to the effect that the whole republic was shaken by an earthquake from 8:30 o'clock on Friday night up to 8 o'clock Sunday night, with only short intervals between the shocks, says a Panama dispatch to the Herald.

The dispatches of Saturday concerning the disaster in Quesaltenango are confirmed. It is estimated that 500 persons were killed and millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed there. Fires which followed the earlier shocks added to the loss, and many heartrending stories of suffering are received. The whole country is panic-stricken.

The towns of Patzum and Mazatenango, the latter in the great coffee district, were destroyed. The visitation was spectacular in character. The first shocks were accompanied by terrific thunder storms. The lightning was followed by a deluge of rain.

OPEN TOMB OF NEUMANN.

Ceremony One of the Final Acts Preliminary to Beatification.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—The tomb in which the body of Bishop John N. Neumann was placed forty-two years ago was opened today by a special ecclesiastical court, the proceeding being one of the final acts preliminary to the beatification of the prelate. The disinterment was made in secret and was for the purpose of identifying the remains of Bishop Neumann and to ascertain their state of preservation.

Two witnesses swore that they witnessed the burial of the bishop and two physicians wrote a minute description of the remains. They were then placed in a new coffin and restored to the vault, which was sealed by Archbishop Ryan.

The evidence collected by the ecclesiastical court during its inquiry, which has been in progress for several years, will now be forwarded to Rome.

TWO BATTLES WITH MOROS.

Engagements Between the American Troops and Natives of Mindanao.

MANILA, April 23.—Two engagements have been fought between the American troops and the Moros of the island of Mindanao during the last twenty-four hours. Moore of the Twenty-seventh infantry, while out with a small party hunting for water, was fired upon at long range.

Lieutenant Frank D. Baldwin, with a battalion of troops and a mountain gun, went to the assistance of Moore's party and drove off the Moros, who lost seven men. The firing was at 1,100 yards.

The Moro villages were flying red flags, meaning that they intended to fight to the uttermost.

PASSES THE WEST POINT BILL.

House Votes Favorably on Measure After Reducing Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The house, by a vote of 75 to 52, rejected claims attached to the omnibus claim bill passed by the senate aggregating \$2,800,000, and on the heels of that action nonconcurred in the whole senate amendment (the various items having been ruled to constitute a single amendment) and sent the bill to conference. The military academy appropriation was passed today after the limit of cost of the improvements at West Point had been reduced from \$5,500,000 to \$5,500,000, and the appropriation in the bill from \$3,500,000 to \$2,000,000. The London dock charges question was brought up, but not disposed of.

AGREE ON EXCLUSION BILL.

Conferees Adopt Main Features of the Senate Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The conferees on the Chinese exclusion bill have practically reached an agreement. The main features of the senate bill have been adopted, but there are some alterations.

The agreement reached is upon all but one feature of the measure. Under the agreement the senate substitute becomes the exclusion measure, but the house conferees have secured a concession specifically re-enforcing sections 3 to 14 of the exclusion act of September 13, 1888. The point still open is as to extending the exclusion indefinitely after May 5 next.